

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

No. 12,012.

英一千九百零一年九月十六號

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1901.

辛丑年八月初四日

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WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

Hongkong, September 14, 1901. 1914

IN RE FERGUSON & CO.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on a petition dated 40th day of August, 1901, a RECEIVING ORDER against JOHN PENDER WAKE, trading at Chefoo as MESSRS FERGUSON & CO., was made by the Hon. Britannic Majesty's Court of Chancery, holden at Chefoo, on the 22nd day of August, 1901.

ARTHUR R. LEAKE,
Official Receiver.

Chefoo, 22nd August, 1901.

IN RE FERGUSON & CO.

Intimations.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MR. L. A. GRACA receives Pupils for the VIOLIN, MANDOLINE and PORTUGUESE GUITARRA.
For Terms, Etc.,

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Hongkong, August 15, 1901. 1609

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GRAND MASS (with Organ Accept).
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The 'LILY' Waltz and 'ELIZA' Waltz.
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Peeke. Edition of Pianoforte Music:
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To be had of all MUSIC DEALERS. 584—2

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1824

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of SEPTEMBER, 1901.

ARTHUR R. LEAKE,
Official Receiver,
FERGUSON & Co.,
IN BANKRUPTCY.

Hongkong, August 30, 1901. 1801.

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Auth. by Joseph New Beach, Treasurer
of Borneo, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539

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66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Mrs Bickerton (trying to extricate her head from the swathing folds that envelop it). Mortimer, you're a brute! Any other man would at once have come to my assistance.

Mr Bickerton. I certainly shouldn't have allowed him to do so—in the state you're in, my dear. Can't you strike a light?

Mrs Bickerton (furious). I can't see what I'm doing. Oh, dear, my elbow! (As she hurls against the chest of drawers). Ah! where am I? (As she trips over and falls into an open trunk). Mortimer, Mortimer! (As the lid of the trunk falls down upon her, and the tongue of the lock gives her a vicious peck on the back of her neck). Will no one help me?

Mr Bickerton (somewhat alarmed at her sudden disappearance from the horizon of his vision). All right, Millicent, I'm coming!

[He finds his way to her, and helps her out of the trunk; closes the windows, not without difficulty; and ultimately succeeds in re-lighting the candles. A scene of havoc is indeed presented to their gaze. The dressing-table has the appearance of having passed through a typhoon.

Mr Bickerton (grimly). This is a nice night's work, Millicent!

Mrs Bickerton (anxiously searching among the bottles and jetsam of her accoutrements). Mortimer, I do believe it's gone!

Mr Bickerton. I'm not surprised—but what is it?

Mrs Bickerton (in anguished accents). My hair! It must have been blown out of the window! You must go down and look for it.

Mr Bickerton. Not to-night, my dear, thank you! I'll postpone the quest until the morning. I daresay there'll be a nice Lost Property office in the Bureau of the hotel to-morrow. I think, my dear, we'll get out of this "air cure" as soon as we can, and try a happy valley—eh?

Mrs Bickerton (cowed, for once in her life). As you will, Mortimer! Oh! where can my fringe be? (With her hands to her head).

Mr Bickerton (pleasantly). On the top of the Jungfrau by this time, I should say!—concord dick in—The

A Rain Doctor.

Mr Kimizuka Jinnosuke, who resides in Tokyo, claims that he has discovered a means for making rain fall. From details communicated by the Tokyo correspondent of the *Yokohama Specimen* the apparatus is very simple. It consists of a Whistler generator and a gold-plated copper ball of ten inches in diameter. The apparatus is taken to an elevated place, the copper ball is fixed to the tallest tree that can be found in the neighbourhood, and connected with the machine by a copper wire. Apparently the circuit is closed by connection with the earth. It is stated that it takes about thirty hours for the apparatus to produce a shower, but the area over which the rain falls is about four square miles. We are assured (says the *Kobe Chronicle*) that the apparatus was successfully tested at Kashiwara, Yamato, and Sendai recently with satisfactory results, though we find it difficult to imagine that it would produce even a decent dew. However, if sufficient time were allowed, no doubt rain will fall whether the machine is in operation or not. Mr Kimizuka hopes by using a Remorse coil to lessen the time it takes to produce a shower. Anyone anxious for some rain has only to communicate with Mr Kimizuka and he will be happy to give an exhibition on payment of his travelling expenses.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

IN dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar. The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by All Dealers. WATKINS, Ltd., General Agents.

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CHINA MAIL Office, Dec. 1900.

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N. INUZUKA, Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1901.

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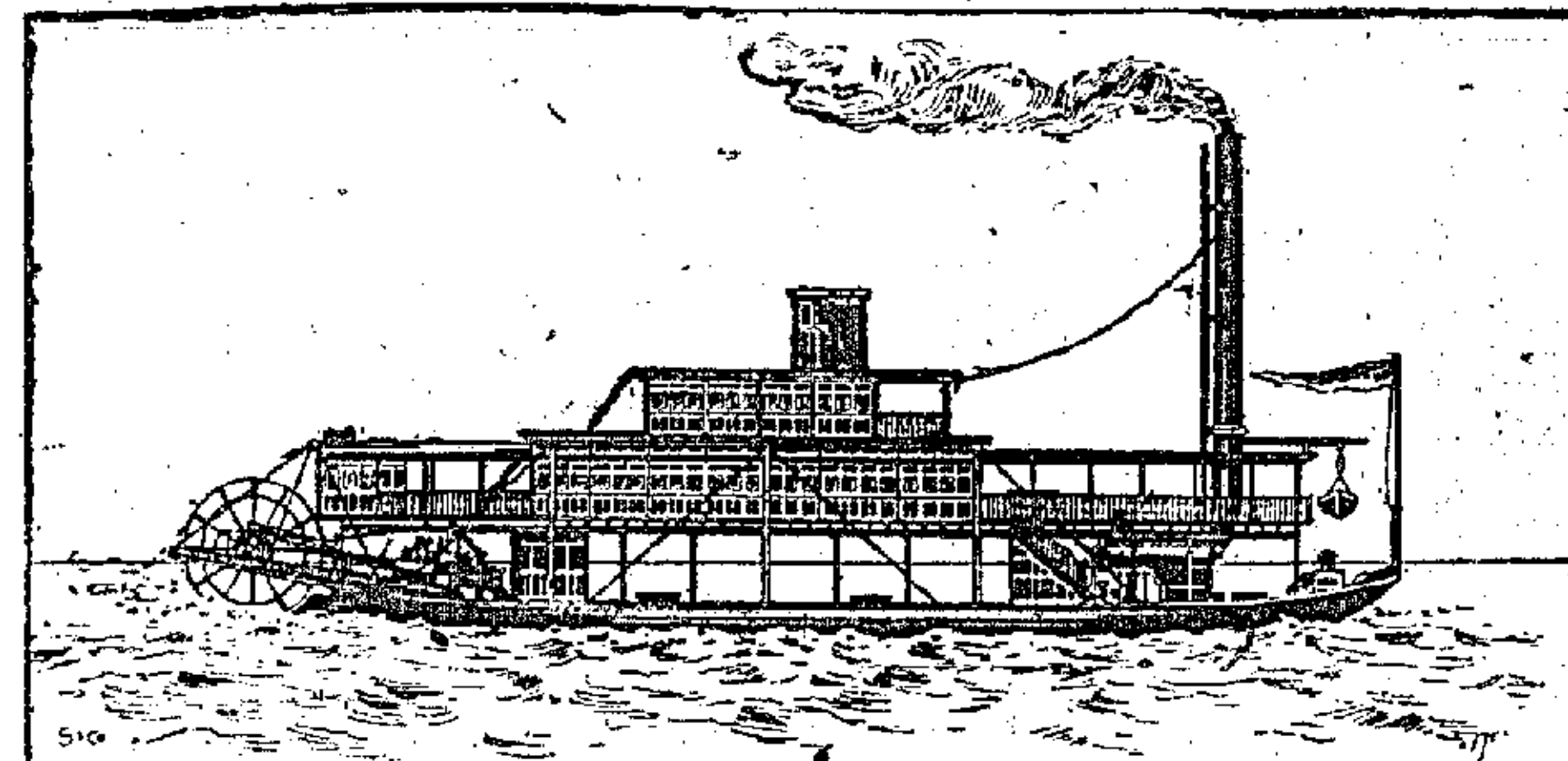
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STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

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By Special Warrant Purveyors to
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SCHEME.

AS PROPOSED TO THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT AND THE MARINE LOT-HOLDERS BY THE HON. C. P. CHATER.

The Full Details Printed in Pamphlet Form.

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Price 75 Cents each.

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THE Series of Articles entitled 'THE BACK DOOR,' which appeared in the *China Mail*, have been reprinted, and may be obtained in Pamphlet Form.
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KNOWLEDGE,****PERSONAL -****SUPERVISION**And a continuous success-
ful career of many years
is our guarantee that we
are in the best position on
the market to supply**HONEST LIQUORS****HONEST PRICES.****H. PRICE & CO.,**
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
17, Queen's Road.**MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.**
Miscellaneous.Goods per *Barbours* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.**General Memoranda.**THURSDAY, August 19:—
Goods per *Palawan* not cleared at 4
p.m. subject to rent.MONDAY, September 23:—
2 p.m.—Special Sale of Clothing at
Italian Convent.MONDAY, September 30:—
12.15 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of
the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold
Mining Co., Ltd., at the Office of the
Company, No. 14, Des Voeux Road.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

JOSH Westhafer, of Logansport, Ind.,
U.S.A., is a poor man, but he says he
would not be without Chamberlain's Pain
Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it
saved him from being a cripple. No ex-
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for stiff and swollen joints, contracted
muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic
and muscular pain. It has also cured
numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is
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CHATEAU HAUT BRION 18.00 19.20

LARRIVET 18.00 19.20

CHATEAU MOUTON 21.00 22.20

D'ARMAILLAC 21.00 22.20

CHATEAU POSTET 25.00

CANET 25.00

CHATEAU LA TOUR 30.00

CARNET 30.00

CHATEAU RAUZAN 42.00

CHATEAU LAFITE 45.00

These CLARETS are bought
direct from the leading French
growers. The lowest priced are
of exceptional value and guaran-
teed to be the genuine product of
the juice of the grape.

CHATEAU LA TOUTE-CAR-

NET, CHATEAU RAUZAN

and CHATEAU LAFITE are

conferred to the notice of

Connoisseurs of high-class after-

dinner Wines.

We guarantee our Wines and

Spirits to be genuine only when

bought direct from us in the

Colony or from our authorised

Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

17a Queen's Road.

A Few Doors East of Hongkong Hotel.

DEATH.At the Government Civil Hospital, on
the 14th September, ALFRED G. R.
Warr, son of R. J. and M. White, of
I. M. Customs, Macao; aged 4 months.
Deeply regretted.The publication of this issue commenced
at 5.40 p.m.**The China Mail.**

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1901.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.Throughout the world to-
day, there will be the
PRESIDENT
MCKINLEY.For the third time in her
history, the North American Republic
has lost its First Citizen at the hands
of the assassin. In Mr McKinley, the
United States had a wise, judicious, far-
seeing President, a man of high national
aspirations and ideals. He had the good
or bad fortune to preside over the destinies
of a great country at a time when its
national policy was beginning to follow
its natural development, when American
policy began to throw off its insularity
and to broaden its interest in the larger
affairs of the world. According to the
views of the partisan, President
McKinley was praised or blamed for
his attitude towards this development
of policy. But it must be agreeable to
the American people to reflect that
President McKinley's personal aims
were never assailed whatever might
have been thought of the policy he
favoured. He was a thorough patriot
—an upright, fearless man of proved
capacity for governing, and the con-
fidence of the people in him was
never more completely evidenced than
when they re-elected him to the honou-
red position of President with an aug-
mented majority. Reference has been
made at the present time to President
McKinley's hostility to Great Britain.
In our opinion, too much has been
assumed on this point. We prefer to
think of the late President not as anti-
British but as pro-American. There
can be no doubt that his policy was
ever dictated by high principle, and as
a patriotic American, the interests of
his own country were his first considera-
tion. He has stamped the impress of
his personality on the political life of
his country, so far as it is possible for
an American President to do so, and
leaves behind him a record of good
work—accomplished. The unstinted
sympathy of the British people goes out
to the sorrowing nation, but especially
to her who was the sharer of his domes-
tic bliss and his political triumphs.A telegram has been received by the
Hongkong Government from the Secretary
to the Government of India, Home Depart-
ment, Simla, stating that 171 cases and 137
deaths from plague were reported at Broach
Port, Bombay Presidency, between the 13th
August and 15th September last.It is reported from Foochow that the
purchasers of the *Soboron* are still busily
engaged in remunerative salvage work.
The wreck is below water, but the salvors
are not relaxing their efforts, and before
the North-East Monsoon sets in with all
its severity it is expected that much more
of the wreck will be brought ashore.

The Plague.

There was only one case of plague re-
ported during the past 48 hours. The case
was that of a little boy, eleven years of age,
the son of Inspector Ford, No. 8 Police
Station. The little fellow succumbed to
the malarial fever. The numbers of
cases seem to be going up gradually this
past month. During last week there were
eleven fatal cases.

The Golf of Penang.

The match for the Golf Championship
of Penang was concluded on the 31st ult.,
when Mr D. A. M. Brown defeated his
rival, Mr J. R. Brown, in very
decisive style, and for the seventh con-
secutive time becomes holder of the Cup
and title for the year. The game was a
very one-sided one from start to finish,
as the champion led from the beginning, and
easily holding his own throughout, won the
match at the twelfth hole by substantial
majority of seven up and six to play.

A 'Good' Servant Falls.

At the Magistrate's today, Yung Min
Tsing, servant, and Lei Yan Kun, cook,
were charged with the theft of a scarf ring,
value \$6, the property of J. Gossmann,
assistant manager, Melchers and Co. The
second prisoner was about to pawn the ring
when he was questioned by a policeman and
said he got it from his friend, the first
named. Mr Gossmann said the ring had
been in his possession for twenty years, and
being out of fashion, had been laid aside
and forgotten about. The first defendant
had been his boy for many years, and bore a
good character. The first defendant said
his old father was very ill, and, having no
money to pay for a doctor, he pawned the
ring, intending to redeem and return it.
The second defendant's story was that he
had been asked to pawn the ring for \$3 by
the first defendant, and was in the act of so
doing when he was caught. Sentence of
fourteen days' imprisonment was passed on
each.

Interport Cricket.

With reference to the invitation of the
Committee of the Singapore C. C. to Hong-
kong and Ceylon to send cricket teams to
the Straits during the Chinese New Year,
the arrangements to be on the same lines
as in 1891, the *Times of Ceylon* learns that
the Colombo C. C. have received a letter;
but it is doubtful if a team can be got to-
gether. In any case, a reply had not yet
been sent. The following, according to the
"Handbook to Ceylon Cricket," formed the
Ceylon team that visited the Straits in
1891:—Messrs O. Marks, G. Vanderspar,
W. Courtenay, F. Stephens, P. G. Spence,
G. H. Johnston, and E. Christophers and
T. Kellett, of the Colts. The following
was the result of the tour:—Ceylon vs.
Native States, drawn; Straits beat Hong-
kong by 166 runs; Ceylon beat Hongkong
by ten wickets; Straits beat Ceylon by an
innings and 18 runs; Ceylon and Hong-
kong vs. the Straits drawn. Marks headed
the batting averages for Ceylon and E.
Christophers the bowling. Kellett, though
bowling with an injured hand, took the
largest number of wickets.**LOCAL AND GENERAL.****Notes by the Way.**Quarantine on arrivals from Hongkong
is now removed at Waihaiwei.It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mon-
R. Réau is now in charge of the French
Consulate at Hongkong.The appointment is notified in the
Gazette of Dr W. W. Pearce as Assistant
Medical Officer of Health.The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long
Service Medal has been awarded to Second
Lieutenant C. V. McC. Pritchard, Singa-
pore Volunteer Rifles.The annual match between the Gun
Clubs of Foochow and Shanghai has re-
sulted in a win for Foochow by 5 points.
The scores were—Foochow, 72; Shanghai,
67.An old woman was severely injured
yesterday by the falling of a quantity of
bricks during the demolition of old prop-
erty in Queen's Road West. She was
conveyed to Hospital.The British Empire is the greatest
object-lesson ever given to the world to
show that a State can enlarge its borders
without living under tyranny and without
universal military service.It is notified in the *Gazette* that H. E.
the Governor has been pleased to accept
the resignation of Lieut. G. L. Duncan,
Hongkong Volunteer Corps. Lieut. Dun-
can is now permanently resident in Eng-
land.A telegram has been received by the
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very one-sided one from start to finish,
as the champion led from the beginning, and
easily holding his own throughout, won the
match at the twelfth hole by substantial
majority of seven up and six to play.**Japanese Teamship Competition.**The *Kobe Chronicle* of the 30th ult. says
—Mr Kato, Vice-President, and four other
officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who
were to have been present at the launch of
the *Tokushima* on Thursday, did not leave
Nagasaki with Viscount Yoshikawa's party
by the *Sakiko-maru* for Kobe as arranged,
but decided to go to Moji, from which port
they are expected to sail for Cebu on the
Tokushima-maru. After inspecting the steam-
ship transportation business in North China,
Mr Kato's party will pass through Nagasaki
at the end of next month, on their way to
South China on similar business. The
party is expected to return to Tokyo in
November next.**Flour on the Chinese Free List.**The *San Francisco Bulletin* says:—
Special Commissioner Rockhill reports
from Peking that the most drastic of Chi-
nese tariff has been agreed upon, and that
it will include flour among articles on the
free list. This will open a large market
for the leading product of the Pacific Coast.
The statement that the greater part of
China's imports of wheat and flour have
been shipped from Atlantic ports round
Cape Horn certainly indicates a lack of ship-
ping facilities for Pacific ports. Freight
from any Eastern port for the Western
Asiatic ports would have three times the dis-
tance to cover than shipments from a Pacific
port would be subject to. In China in
all kinds of breadstuffs the demand exceeds
the supply. The immense population and
the primitive methods of cultivating the
soil constantly expose the people to the
danger of famine. At a price which the Chi-
nese can afford they would be glad to im-
port unlimited quantities of American wheat
and flour. It is probable that Eastern shippers
have made low freight rates on flour as the
vessels were engaged in the Chinese trade
and a low outgoing freight would be better
than sailing in ballast; but as San Francisco
is now taking a hand in Chinese trade, other
shippers could take advantage of the same
conditions.**LOCAL AND GENERAL.****Extermination of Rats.**A report by Dr Clark, Medical Officer
of Health, on a series of experiments with
the Virus Contagieux of Professor Dugues
is published in the *Gazette*. The gist of the
report has already appeared in these
columns.**The Foochow Fire.**The *Foochow Echo* of the 7th inst.
says:—The dismal appearance of the street
running through the scene of the late fire
remains unchanged, the proprietors of the
property, with the exception of Messrs.
Gibson & Co., not having as yet commenced
rebuilding.**Plague at Macao.**The local authorities have received
information from the Portuguese Govern-
ment that the plague at Macao is considered
over and that the normal sanitary condi-
tions of the city being totally restored, all
special measures taken at Macao against
the plague have now been suspended.**School for Europeans.**It is satisfactory to learn that H. E.
the Governor has written to the Bishop of
Victoria to inform him that he has trans-
mitted the petition, praying for the estab-
lishment of a school for Europeans only, to
the Secretary of State, and has recom-
mended the proposal it contains. We hope His
Excellency's recommendation will influence
the Secretary of State in favour of the
prayer of the petition, and that the school
for European children will be established
without undue loss of time.**Import Duties.**The following telegram is published in
the *Gazette*:—"Governor, Hongkong. Fol-
lowing telegram received from the Secretary
of State for the Colonies to be repeated by
me. Protocol signed 7th September.
Powers have consented to Chinese import
duties being placed on treaty basis of effec-
tive 5 per cent on Maritime imports includ-
ing articles hitherto free, with exception of
rice, cereals, and flour of foreign origin.
New tariff will come into force two months
after 7th September and exception has been
made only in case of merchandise *en route*
(for) ten days at latest after 7th September.
Duties will be levied *ad valorem* pending
conversion specific duties. Swettenham."**The Late President.**Mr F. Kiene received a telegram on
Saturday evening announcing the death
of President McKinley, and out of respect
to the late President the offices of the
Equitable Assurance Society of U.S.A.
were closed to-day. The service in St.
John's Cathedral yesterday morning opened
with the Dead March in *Sunt* as a token of
respect to the late President. Flags were
hoisted at half-mast at the American and
other Consulates yesterday, and on the
various places of business as soon as news
of the President's death became generally
known. The men-of-war and merchant
vessels in Harbour also half-masted their
ensigns. A Special Meeting of the
Legislative Council is convened for three
p.m. to-morrow, in order to pass a resolu-
tion of condolence in connection with the
assassination of President McKinley.**Famine at Canton.**We hear that, for a day or two last
week, a famine of fresh meat existed in the
Shameen owing to the pilating of a junk
carrying supplies from the West River dis-
trict. Owing to the presence of several war
vessels in the vicinity of Canton, the con-
sumption of fresh meat has gone up con-
siderably, and it has been found necessary
to establish a slaughter house under foreign
control on the Shameen and to adopt
measures for keeping up a good regular
supply. On this occasion, a junk was com-
ing down the river with 18 head of cattle
on board when a large body of the Viceroy's
disbanded troops boarded her, seized all
the cattle, put the crew ashore, and after-
wards sunk the junk. After being on short
commons for some time, the foreigners in
Canton were able to replenish their larders,
and we understand that, from the informa-
tion given to the Viceroy—the foreign con-
suls having been very active in the matter
—it is likely the men will be arrested and
punished.**Dispute over Bombay Cotton.**The *Kobe Herald* of the 3rd inst.
says:—The Kanagafuchi Cotton Mill Co.,
we learn, recently contracted with the
Naigai Wate Kwaisha to buy 200 bales of
Bombay Cotton. When the goods arrived
the buyers declined to take delivery urging
that the goods contained a quantity of
water. This the vendors denied, though
they are understood to admit that the goods
may have got wet in transit. To settle the
dispute, the matter was referred to the
Boski Rengo Kwa, who appointed Mr
Taniguchi Yoshio, of the Osaka Boski
Kwaisha, and Mr David Moss, of the Japan
Cotton Merchants' Union, as arbitrators.
Generally speaking, China cotton contains
a certain percentage of water, but Bombay
cotton does not, and there is a suspicion
that water was sprinkled on the cotton in-
tentionally when it was packed. The
buyers have nothing to say if the water is
the result of the conditions suggested by
the vendors. The chief object of this dis-
pute is to rectify what is alleged to be a
bad custom of adopting tricky measures at
the place of shipment.**LOCAL AND GENERAL.****A. D. C. Performance.**The Hongkong Amateur Dramatic
Club is not to give a regular theatrical per-
formance during the forthcoming cricket
week, but to give instead a variety per-
formance. This will, we believe, be similar
to the entertainment given at the Theatre
Royal to H.M.S. *Terrible* when she arrived
in Hongkong last year.**Stamp Revenue.**The return of stamp revenue during
the months of August, 1900 and 1901, shows
a decrease for the latter month of
\$8,635.56. Under the heading of Probate,
or Letters of Administration, alone the
decrease is \$6,874.00, while Conveyance
Assignment shows a drop of \$3,429.00.
The main increases are in Transfer of
Shares, \$1,998.90; Charter Party, \$532.70;
and Bill of Lading, \$527.69.**The Robbery at Po-tol.**The police have made a splendid case
of the Po-tol island robbery which was
reported on Saturday. An already stated
nine men were captured on a junk, and the
latest news is that three more arrests have
been made. One man was arrested by the
villagers themselves. He offered as much
as \$30 to be allowed to go, but the villagers
remained firm, and he was handed over to
Sergeant Lamont at Aberdeen. Sergeant
Fenton captured another two men at
Shaukiwan. In all three cases proceeds of
the robbery were recovered.**Volunteers and the War.**A Parliamentary paper gives particulars
of the strength of Volunteer Service com-
panies and drafts embarked for South Africa
in 1900. The total number of officers sent
out was 247, and the total non-commissioned
officers and men 8,240. Eight
officers and 363 non-commissioned officers
and men were killed or died of wounds or
disease in South Africa, while 27 officers
and 1,282 non-commissioned officers and
men were invalided, making a total wastage
due to war of 35 officers and 1,635 non-
commissioned officers and men, the total
decrease thus being 87 officers and 2,346
non-commissioned officers and men.**British Railway Engines.**According to a Peterborough corre-
spondent, the Great Northern Railway Com-
pany are the owners of an express engine
which is believed to own the world's record
for the number of miles run. This is No. 1,
stationed at Peterborough, and employed
daily on express trains between Peter-
borough and London, or Peterborough and
Doncaster. The engine, which belongs to
the single driving wheel type, was built at
Doncaster in 1870, being the first to be
fitted with outside cylinders. From careful
calculations made, the engine has just
recently completed its 4,000,000th mile.
The engine still runs on its original wheels,
and is capable of holding its own against
the newest constructed. In its long life
No. 1 has not met with an accident of any
serious nature.**Germany's Predominance in Chemistry.**The growth of the German chemical
industries has, says *Engineering*, advanced
hand in hand with the progress and dis-
coveries made in chemical science, and the
increased facilities for chemical instruction.
The annals of industrial progress show few
examples of such an intimate relationship
between pure and applied science. The
chemical industries in Germany, in common
with other industries, were slower in their
development during the first half of the
nineteenth century compared with France,
the United Kingdom, and the United States,
but recovered the lost ground with great
rapidity during the latter half of the century.
The progress made at first was very slow,
as the competition of the British acid, soda,
and other chemical works was keenly felt.
Aided by the availability of cheap raw
materials, coal, and cheap conditions of
transport, the United Kingdom was for a
long time enabled to undersell German
chemical products on their own markets. In
the meantime new developments in pure
chemistry had taken place through the
researches of British, French, and German
chemists, and they were fully taken advan-
tage of in Germany. For the last twenty-
five years German chemical industries have
advanced irresistibly, in spite of many grave
inner crises, until they have attained at the
present day the foremost place in the world.
The work of expansion and completion still
continues, and all the latest discoveries are
fully utilised. The importance of the Ger-
man chemical industries at the present day
is best shown by the fact that in 1897
the total annual production amounted to
£47,391,132. The sums expended by the
German States upon chemical instruction
have been amply repaid by the creation
and rapid growth of most important chem-
ical industries and the addition of large
sums to the total of national wealth.**A COMMUNICATION.**MR. FURROW—Allow me to speak a few
words in favor of Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years
with the bronchitis and could not sleep at
night. I tried several doctors and various
patent medicines, but could get nothing to
give me any relief until I got a bottle of
this Chamberlain's medicine, which has
completely relieved me. W. S. BACCHIAN,
Bagnoli, Mo. U. S. A. This remedy is
for sale by All Dealers. WATKINS, Ltd.,
General Agents.**TELEGRAMS.**[CHINA MAIL'S SPECIAL SERVICE.]
**THE SINGAPORE BANK
ROBBERY.****Prolongation of Trial.**(From Our Own Correspondent.)
SINGAPORE, Sept. 15.The trial of the men and women impli-
cated in the robbery of bank-notes from
the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank pre-
mises here was resumed to-day. This is
the fourth day's proceedings, there having
been no sitting on Friday owing to the
sickness of a jurymen. The case for the
prosecution is still proceeding.**[REUTERS SERVICE.]****THE WOUNDED PRESIDENT.****Condition Critical.**

LONDON, 13th September, 1901.

All the physicians were at the bedside of
the wounded President at three this morn-
ing, and an authorized announcement was
made that the patient was critically ill.**LATER.**The change in the President's condition
was quite sudden. The bulletin dated 2.50
this morning says the patient's condition
occasions the gravest apprehension. The
movels which yesterday evening stopped,
have since moved, but the heart does not
respond to the stimulation of strychnine,
digitalis, and other powerful drugs.
The President is conscious and calm.**LATER.**The wounded President is just holding
his own with the aid of drugs administered
to sustain the heart. The hope of recovery
is small. The suddenness of the relapse
has caused general consternation, and all
markets are demoralized.**LATER.**

President McKinley is dying.

**DEATH OF PRESIDENT
MCKINLEY.**LONDON, 14th September, 1901.
President McKinley is dead.**GERMANY AND RUSSIA.**

LONDON, 13th September, 1901.

The German Emperor had a long inter-
view

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

A Smart Capture.

Captain Dickson, of the Wachau steamer *Satan*, which arrived in Canton on Saturday morning, is to be congratulated on a plucky and successful capture and recapture of a pirate. It appears that, at Kanchuk, on the voyage down to Canton, one of the many Chinese passengers on board wished to disembark, but stoutly refused to allow the ship's commander to search his box. The case looked very suspicious, and the Chinaman was detained till enquiries had been made among the other passengers. It was found that the robber—for such he proved to be—had substituted another similar box containing nothing of value for the box of one of the passengers, which contained some costly articles. It was found also that the thief had accomplices on board, but these could not be detected among such a crowd. The thief was placed under arrest and ordered to put his hands behind his back to be shackled. He refused to do this, but cheekily folded his arms across his chest. Captain Dickson did not parley, but in a speedy and unceremonious manner stretched the rascal on deck and secured him with ropes to a post. Order having been restored, and the robber apparently quite secure, the Captain and his men proceeded about their ordinary avocations. Meantime the robber struggled and strained at the hoop, and, unexpectedly freeing himself, dashed past the armed guard (who is always stationed at the top of the stair leading from the Chinese quarter to prevent pirates rushing the deck) and plunged into the water. The guard fired his revolver, but the shot went wide. The steamer was passing the salt junks, which lie just at the beginning of Canton, at the time and she was stopped. It was observed that a boat was waiting for the thief, manned no doubt by his accomplices. Captain Dickson hailed a sampan and lowered two boats, taking command himself. Seeing the pirate boat was leaving them behind, he called on the pirates to cease rowing. This they refused to do and accordingly left no alternative but to fire. The Captain's shot was a splendid one, for it hit one of the oars of the pirates' boat, whereupon the pirates threw up their hands and resigned their accomplices to his fate. Captain Dickson took the pirate on board again, and on his arrival in Canton handed him over to the British Consul, who in turn passed him over to the Chinese authorities to be dealt with.

FROM JAPAN TO EUROPE BY RAIL.

A Passenger's Experiences in Siberia.

We (*Kobe Herald*) have been kindly permitted by a resident to make a few extracts from a very interesting letter just received here from Irkutsk in Eastern Siberia from a lady friend who recently resolved to journey home by the Trans-Siberian Railway. The writer, who gives a glowing description of the beauty of the scenery, says—

We have accomplished the only part of our journey which involved any difficulties, and to-night we start in the train for Moscow, which we shall reach in 8 days, and after staying 2 or 3 days, we shall go straight to London via Berlin. We have had plenty of adventures, and have enjoyed our journey on the whole, but we were rather late in starting, so that the day season had passed, and the river Amur was exceedingly shallow. We had to change steamers four times, getting into smaller ones each time; the last was a sort of barge, with very small cabins. As the number of passengers was always in excess of the accommodation provided, you may imagine we were rather crowded. It took us 25 days to get up the river, and we ought to have done the journey in 12 days. Coming down is easier, but even that was almost impossible at the time at which we travelled. We hear on good authority that the railway will be provisionally opened from Vladivostok to Stronsk next year, and then there will be no need to go this long journey up the river. Until the railway is opened travellers will have to put up with some inconvenience and delay on the river, but during the months of May and June those are much less, as there is plenty of water in the river. The country through which one passes is beautiful and interesting, especially the upper part of the river, and the scenery along the rail from here to Irkutsk, but the most wonderful things are the flowers, which are simply lovely all along the route, whether land or river. The meadows look like gardens, and the little woods and valleys are thick with blossoms. Lilies of the valley, sweet scented peonies, wild roses, hyacinths and literally hundreds of flowers grow together, and in Manchuria the butter flies and insects are almost equally beautiful.

The food one gets, is, of course, rather different to what one is accustomed to at home, and no very solid food is served, but there is always something "one can eat," and at some of the station restaurants the food is really excellent. All along the line, and at every station on the river women and children bring fresh milk and eggs, and bread. One cannot always get white bread, but the brown and black bread is quite excellent. We have provided ourselves with little extras and done a good deal of pickling, as the service at table, and also Russian table manners, make the meals a little tedious. Hot water can be always got, and every one makes their own tea. During a great part of our journey we have not met any one who spoke English, and only the better educated speak French—German is a good deal spoken in shops and offices in big towns and is a great help to one. In this respect—the best in Irkutsk—no one speaks anything but Russian. It is generally possible to get one speaks French, but it would be very uncomfortable to travel here without knowing French and German. In any case a Russian phrase-book is very useful.

One has to stay in hotels at several places, unless one just makes the connection, and hotels are generally dirty. One takes one's own bed linen, which is a comfort. Washing arrangements are always primitive and bath not essential, but I believe a bath house in Irkutsk, but I was not tempted to try it. Taking things on the whole, food is generally better than accommodation, and service is very bad indeed. The climate throughout has been perfectly charming, especially in Manchuria. The sun bright and the air crisp—the nights are always cold, and Lake Baikal, which one has to cross in a steamer, is one of the cold places imaginable. Here they have a splendid climate, from May till November it is beautiful, though sometimes a good deal of rain falls. This is quite a magnificent town with many grand churches and fine buildings, and a very interesting museum, but it wants tidying up dreadfully. The old wooden shanties still stand about, and the roads are like ploughed fields. Wherever one goes in Siberia it is advisable to order rooms, places in train or steamboat, etc., beforehand. Having neglected to do this at Khabarovsk we could not find any room in the hotels, and after trailing about for five hours we had to go to the Chief of Police, who put us in a little garret, sort of room, the only one to be found. We had a letter to the Governor-General luckily, and on delivering that next morning everything was arranged for us and a place found on the boat. One wants either influence or money to get along in Russia. Quantities of people are travelling by this route, Russians take their whole families along, children and babies, dogs, cats and birds! As soon as the railway is opened it will be a much simpler matter, and both cheap, quick and convenient. I have not been travelling at all, but in the other trains I never felt tired at all. There are many long stoppages, when one can get out, and so much to see that is interesting, and above all there is the beautiful climate. One wants good blouse and a warm jacket to travel in, and absolutely nothing in the way of evening dress.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before their Honours A. G. Wise, Acting Chief Justice, and T. Scroon Smith, Acting Justice.)

Monday, 18th September, 1901.

LEX LAY CHU v. KINGHORN AND MACDONALD.

This action it will be remembered was decided in the Original Jurisdiction Court, on the 27th ult. in favour of plaintiff. His Lordship, the Chief Justice, declined to admit certain parallel evidence. He said that both parties were aware that the agreement to purchase Kowloon Marine Lock No. 29 for \$250,000 was completed except the confirmation of the agreement by Mr. Kingley was wanted, but Messrs. Kinghorn and Macdonald, who assumed to be special agents for the vendor, having written that they were not in a position to definitely accept the plaintiff's offer, he took it that that contract had been obtained.

MR. JUSTICE K. C. in view of an appeal, asked that the correspondence and telegrams be allowed to go in as forming the basis for the argument for appeal. All that they wanted to put in was the correspondence and telegrams prior to and on 29th October, 1900.

MR. JUSTICE SHARP, in view of a new trial of the action on the ground that certain evidence tendered on behalf of the defendants was improperly rejected by his Lordship. He then shortly reviewed the facts of the case. The Chief Justice said that what he did was purely and simply done on defendants' answers and nothing else. He did not look at the correspondence. What had they to do with it?

MR. SHARP said it was perfectly clear, he thought, that his Lordship, through no fault of his own, did not grasp the real facts. The fault lay partly with the defence. The pleadings submitted went very sparsely into the facts.

The Chief Justice—You can't go back on your pleadings. The correspondence was not put in till after the decision for the purpose of an appeal, not for the purpose of a new trial.

The Justice said—It appears to me that the only point now before the Court is the legal point as to whether the rule of law in this case may be admitted to show that the writing was not a contract.

MR. SHARP said the exception to the rule depended upon the nature of the evidence.

The Chief Justice—I don't think we can go into the correspondence, confine yourself to the point as to whether the evidence was properly rejected or not.

In a particular part of your pleadings it shows that prior to the 29th October the acceptance of the offer to purchase was conditional, but then, on the 29th, you wrote "Now you were in a position to accept the offer, and then I took it that that was an absolute statement that you had got confirmation."

MR. SHARP then asked that their Lordships give permission to amend that in the pleadings.

MR. JUSTICE SHARP—You can't make an amendment after judgment has been delivered. Your Lordship has delivered judgment on the pleadings as they stand, and I submit my friend is altogether too late in applying for an amendment.

The Chief Justice—May state at once that, if I see any way to grant an amendment, I will do so.

MR. SHARP contended that it was not an amendment in the ordinary sense. He did not ask for the introduction of any new item. The word "prior" meant "prior to" and at the time of. He asked their Lordships to grant the application to amend on such terms as to costs as their Lordships might think proper.

The Chief Justice said that after hearing the explanation of the word prior, which he did not take up at that way before, they had agreed to grant a new trial on the understanding that the defendants would pay the costs of these proceedings.

The Court then adjourned sine die.

MR. H. E. POLLOCK, K. C. (instructed by Mr. Hastings, solicitor, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. E. Sharp, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. Hamilton), for defendants. Mr. Francis was not present.

MR. JUSTICE SHARP said that the health of mothers is frequently the cause of indigestion and diarrhoea in their babies when nursed at their breast. Poor, watery, unsatisfactory and insufficient milk cannot properly nourish a baby.

Stearns' Wine enables the mother to get from her food the greatest amount of nourishment. Sold by all Chemists; Wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

This maiden lady in Orange, New Jersey, who celebrated her one hundredth birthday last week furnished a striking object lesson as to how insignificant and unnecessary is man.

The pleasure of sliding downhill would be immeasurably enhanced could we but forget there is such a thing as a bottom.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE BOER WAR.

Incidents on the Boer Side.

We have been shown a letter written by a Scotsman, who participated in the opening fights in the Boer campaign in 1899-1900, which gives a good idea of the way in which the Orange Free State drifted into the war against Great Britain. The writer has been many years in Kroomstad. The following is an extract from the letter:—

It's a long story. You see, every white man, no matter his nationality, who holds fixed property to the value of £500, is a burgher of the State. By right, also, the Government claims you as its subject; but before you get voting rights you must be sworn as a burgher, i.e., subject of the O.F.S.

Now, perforce, as a full-fledged burgher, and also holding a commission as an officer of Volunteers, I had to serve, whether I liked it or not, with 'Reitz's Own.' We were ordered to the borders of Natal, and were told that we were not to go over the line. We left Kroomstad on 3rd October, and made via Reitz and Haggiswilt to the frontier. But, alas, it was pitch dark and raining, so we were over the line and into Natal before we knew it. None of our Kroomstad lot knew anything about that part of the State or line of demarcation; but, about noon, when we did know what a row there was. I got all the Kroomstad men together—deacons and elders of the Dutch Reformed Church—and said that war had not been declared, and by this act we had virtually declared war against Her Majesty's Government. You ought to have heard the hub-bub—these old men did not want to be humbugged by anyone.

I knew I had gained my point, so left them to thresh it out.

It was referred to General Joubert (of the Transvaal) as yet the O.F.S. had not elected a fighting general. It was some time afterwards that they found out who had caused the 'fiasco,' amongst the first-fire-crews who were all for a fight with 'de fordoemde rooibokke.' But the old men all kept quiet, and some turned back a bit towards the frontier with their waggons. Ultimately they came on.

The other officers, generals, commandants, field cornets, &c., never knew till long afterwards who was responsible for the galling at the start. I heard of it one day when having a bit of lunch with the general and a few more officers. We were sitting, chatting and having our smoke, when we got talking about the start for the front. There was lots of fun—much to be seen and heard on leave-taking among these Boers, and everyone had his quota to tell. This was while we were besieging Ladysmith.

I must tell you, I was then in the Red Cross Ambulance Corps, and had nothing to do with the fighting men. (The writer suffers from bad eyes). I had only to do with the sick and wounded. When the general asked who it was that nearly started half of the Burghers back home, the Commandant, who was in command then, was sitting opposite to me (I was next the general), did not speak, so I asked the general, as much as to say 'I ask again,' and then it came out. They wound up by saying 'The least said about it the better,' the fact was they did not know where the border was.

Now, I will go back to the place where I started. The 'politicians' amongst them held a sort of meeting there and then, and chose some petty officers and 'foremen' amongst themselves. The Red Cross Corps was composed of three Scotsmen, two Englishmen, two Swedes, four Colonial Afrikaners (whites) one Polish Jew (dentist) and the doctor, who was a Kroomstad boy.

At the first fight, I had the first patient of the Kroomstad district in my tent—a friend of mine named Vessels, a son of Andrew Vessels, the Peace Envoy whom de Wet shot. (Shortly after Morgendag, a Peace Envoy, was murdered by de Wet's supernumeraries. The Envoy was sent out from this town, and were both townsmen, worse luck, and great favourites, and chosen by the people to advise the men still in the field to accept Lord Roberts' terms). We took young Vessels into our tent, and dressed his head wound. He was also shot in the arm. This was the first wounded man I saw; the first fight took place at Swartkops Kop, sometimes called Modders Spruit.

We in the Ambulance got orders to trek nearer the scene of the fight. We got to a beautiful farm, Allison's, where all the different district ambulances came together—some 94 in all. I think, counting doctors and men. We were there four or five weeks, and handled a good many wounded. There were many fights after that. I used to wonder how I went through it; but one gets careless and what with cutting legs and arms off we ceased thinking about it. It was sewing up the corpse in his blanket that was worst of all. When I look back upon it, that farm stands out in my recollection as the most beautiful place I have seen. Of course, the Boers or Burghers (the fighting men) who got their own way as they went out to fight, had looted everything. Breakfast was on the table at the next farm when we came up to it—so sudden had been our appearance and the flight of the occupants.

We Red Cross men had always to clear up after these brutes (the Boer fighting men), who destroyed more than they took away. We put everything back to its place, as far as we could, clothing and nick-nacks that were lying about. The excuse we gave was that we were preparing the place in case we required it as an additional hospital. Our idea was that the people were hiding not far off, and 'were waiting for the Boers to pass. I felt more sorry for those poor fugitives than for the man I was hopelessly nursing.

From that old farm, we went to Vaalkers Hook, near Smith's Siding on the Lady-smith-Harrismith Railway, where we lay a good while treating mostly fever cases, until Nicholson's Net fight—and then we had a busy time of it again with wounded, Lee Metford and shalla wounds.

I had a terrible experience after this fight, while out looking for a wounded Boer, who could not be found anywhere. Several ambulance parties were out for two days looking for him. From some remarks a Kaffir made, I thought I knew where to find him, so I asked permission to go alone, and tramped the whole blessed day until four o'clock. At last I found myself in the former fighting line, and got my man. He had been far in advance of the others. He was badly wounded in the shoulders and chest by splinters of shell stones from explosions of the big guns from Ladysmith. He was lying half-asleep behind a boulder and a big round bush tree. I would have passed him; but a big make glided past, and it was while watching it that I heard the sound of heavy breathing. At first, I thought it was some wild animal. But, after Mister Snake had hopped along a few yards, I looked under the tree and found my man.

I awoke him. He was half-dazed, and just managed to gasp 'I am a Boer.' I gave him a good mouthful of brandy and water (the ambulance men had all to carry that). I managed to persuade him to stand up, and then the trouble began. He would not trust me at first, and kept on telling me I was taking him into Ladysmith, which was no nearer that we could reach the burghers. I told him that if he did not come along I would go back and report him to his Veldt Cornet. That woke him up a bit, and I got him along some considerable distance till I happened to see two other ambulance men with a stretcher man carrying one of old dad's whistles, making the valley ring again. I swear they heard that whistle in Ladysmith. I had had quite enough of my burden, having carried him, and his Mauser and two bandoliers full of cartridges. It was no joke on a hot day. I shouted 'hurrah!' and the stretcher man saw my Red Cross flag. We dumped him on to the stretcher, and off we went with him through a nasty river—the Klip River—and put him in the ambulance wagon, waiting on the other side.

After so many months I can see it all yet, as if I had just come through it, staring along with the wounded man on my shoulders and the shells from Ladysmith whistling and shrieking overhead. Our man got all right, and was at the Colenso and Spion Kop fights. I saw him after Spion Kop, and he told me he held the gun properly with his left arm; but the doctor—a German, and clever chap—in a neighbouring hospital told me it was a bad case of mortification and gangrene had set in. 'Lo, he did stink, too—both in body and in the wounded parts.

He was sent to the west of Ladysmith, to a place called Dewsdorp, an old-fashioned farmstead. On the 6th January, 1900, we had flat land, or the attack on Cesar's Camp, where the 2nd Gordons lay on the top. I saw all the little there was to be seen of the west side of the fight—the extreme end. I think it was about the only time the Boers ever stood firm in attack. They really meant to get into Ladysmith that time. The northern Free Staters and Transvaalers were all there. They found it was a job more than they expected, and it was joy to me to know that the grand old Gordons were holding their own. About the middle of the day, reinforcements were ordered up from the Orange Free Staters; but owing to a misreading of orders the reinforcements never came up. Something went wrong—anyhow, they did not take Ladysmith.

Spion Kop I saw from a distance—a respectable distance. What a sight it was—a hell of liquid fire from men to nightfall. Even now I can see the smoke, and I could smell the stinking fumes of lyddite. You can fancy thirty-five cannon pouring in an unceasing fire over a ridge at an unseen enemy (the Boers), shells every two minutes. It was awful; yet, scarcely any of the Boers were hurt at all. It was simply a case of the Boers being in the wrong, and the British being in the right. The Boers were simply taking instructions from the officers in the balloons. They simply blew away at what they thought the Boer position.

Spion Kop we could see through the field glasses, and here the spectacle was a grim one. The top of the hill was lost and won three times. Louis Botha—he was then nothing to speak of as far as rank went—came up as the Boers were running away to the last retreat from the hill. He called them all back, and won the day with a dash and afternoon rain and good shooting. He is now a General in the Transvaal forces—a fine chap, tall, smart and good looking.

When the mist gathered on the hill and darkness set in later, there were two English officers, one a Colonel the other a Captain, in the Ladysmith Fort, and one of them who lost their way and came down on the Boer side of the hill, and walked into one of our field ambulance parties.

The hospital at Dewsdorp was far too small for the sick and wounded—Boer and British lying side by side getting their wounds dressed. We buried two poor fellows there (British) and some Boers. The scene on the battlefield itself was most horrible two days later, where the mangled bodies were still lying exposed.

After this, I got leave, and rode on immediately from Smith's Siding via Van Rensburg's Pass, through lovely scenery that reminded me of Lechumag, to Harrismith, Bethlehem, Lindley, to Kroomstad—a four days' journey. I vowed I would not go back again. At Bloemfontein, I had my eyes examined by a specialist. I had suffered a good deal from the glare by day and the cold by night. The corticins I got enabled me to remain at home in Kroomstad.

The Boers put me on the Townguard, and my special charge was the English prisoners, some twenty in all. I liked this. I used to bring a pack of cards, and play ray with the prisoners. One of them used to watch, and tell me when the Veldt Cornet was coming round, and I was allowed to see the spot, armed to the teeth.

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REVIEW.

CINDERELLA. By S. R. Crockett. With Illustrations. London: Macmillan and Co., Limited. (Forwarded by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.)

This charming story is in Crockett's best style. The characters are sharp and well-defined, and their development is natural though not without surprises. It is different from 'The Eliza Suenet' and 'The Raiders,' and takes the admirer of Crockett into new scenes. It is full of incident, and, what is quite as essential if a story is to hold the attention of the reader, is pervaded by a fine touch of humour, which quickly dispels the gloom and stiffness of the opening chapters. The foreman of the Master of Darroch and the 'Cinderella' of the story is equal to anything Crockett has yet given to the public. There is no need to sketch the story. It has nothing to do with the Cinderella of the nursery books. It is quite a modern up-to-date romance, with joy and sorrow, love and hate, intermingling as they do in real life. Two of the best characters are 'Meggy Tipplin' and a charming old bachelor country parson.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila has just been robbed of another of the many industrial schemes projected here, on account of the worthlessness of the Filipino as a labourer, and the laws which exclude the Chinese and other peoples who can and will work. Several weeks ago, says the *Manila Times*, Mr. George H. Allen, general manager of the Hongkong and New York Furniture Co., came here to look over the ground with the intention of opening up a furniture and cabinet-making factory capable of affording work for three or four hundred hands; to-day he leaves these islands disgusted with the situation, sickened out by the general worthlessness of the labour, and the impossibility of opening up the Philippines as a factor in any industrial proposition.

When seen at the Orient Hotel by *Times* reporter, Mr. Allen expressed himself freely and with emphasis. He said: 'Yes, it is true that I intended putting up a large factory here for the manufacture of furniture and other articles of woodwork; and that I am now leaving practically resolved to go elsewhere, probably back to Hongkong or some other place in the East. I wanted to patronize the Philippines, naturally preferring an American, to place my interests here, but I see no possibility of such a step. As between a question of dollars and patriotism, the former must usually have the first consideration in a business proposition of this kind. In my lifetime I have been twice round the world, and I have spent some weeks in each of these islands, and I can conscientiously say that in all my travel and experience the Filipino is the poorest specimen as a labor proposition that I have ever seen. As a workman he would be dear at any price. Between laziness and general laziness he may be looked upon as a laboring impossibility; a degenerate. All he seems to care for is to exist, to have his little plot of ground, and his fighting-cock and his family around him.

As you doubtless know, in any business or manufacturing proposition, the biggest item of expense is always labor. Capital will always go out of its way to meet anything which holds out a good labor prospect, and run away from a field, however promising otherwise, which falls in this important respect.

Questioned as to the natural resources of the Philippine islands in producing the raw material required for the class of manufacture which his company carries on, Mr. Allen said that the Philippines are, in everything superior in this regard to the adjacent islands of Java and Sumatra, and several of the British possessions, containing as they do large quantities of teak and other hard woods used in the making of furniture. These woods are susceptible of a high polish, and are said to be unsurpassed in retaining their colour as a finished product and to be susceptible of acquiring a high polish.

Mr. Allen's intention now is to return to Hongkong and there erect a large plant, securing what wood he can from the Philippines, and other places, and importing them to the place of manufacture. As Hongkong is a free port, and he there enjoys the discounts that are available in the Philippines, he believes no better location can be found for the purpose in hand.

Regarding the possible solution of the labor problem in the Philippines Mr. Allen said that to him it appears that nearly everything depends on Congress, and on their action would largely depend the future development or stagnation of these islands. Some wise statesman, he thought, might be able to frame a law which might allow of restricted and conditional coolie immigration, with such provisions as allowing skilled Chinese workmen to come in under bond for a certain period of years, or a limited number of duly certified mechanics at so much per head. With Chinese labor pushing the Filipino laborer might be induced to get up and hustle when he saw the alternative of not going to the wall. Chinese workmen should be an incentive and object lesson to the Filipino.

Hongkong Register.

| | Previous at 4 p.m. | On date at 10 a.m. | On date at 4 p.m. |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Barometer | 29.84 | 29.81 | 29.83 |
| Thermometer | 83 | 82 | 82 |
| Humidity | 64 | 71 | 68 |
| Direction of Wind | SE | E | S |
| Force | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Weather | b | b | b |
| Rain | — | — | — |

Highest open air temperature on the 15th 83° F. Leaves open air temperature on the 16th 77° F. Hongkong Observatory Sept. 16th, 1901. F. G. FICCO, Field Assistant.

HAD NO APPETITE.

Mrs. Pearson, 1254 Bay St., says her daughter was all run down, and that she had no appetite, and couldn't eat. A friend advised her to take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil. She has taken seven bottles and wouldn't be without it.

THE OSAKA SBOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

FOR TAMSUI, SWATOW & AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship 'DAIGI MARU,'

Captain T. KITANO, will be despatched for the above on SUNDAY, the 22nd Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, September 16, 1901. 1215

To-day's Advertisements

TO LET.
GODOWN No. 75 THAYA EAST from 1st October.
Apply to HOONG SEUNG,
No. 206 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 16, 1901. 1921

TO LET.
UPPER FLAT of a HOUSE in Kowloon, suitable for a MARRIED COUPLE with a SMALL FAMILY.
Apply to 'C. S.'
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, September 16, 1901. 1922

TO LET.
BEDROOM (in Kowloon), with BATH, suitable for a MARRIED COUPLE with a SMALL FAMILY.
Apply to 'S. L.'
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, September 16, 1901. 1923

GERMAN SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
THE WINTER-TERMS Commence on the 1st OCTOBER. A. C. PARENTS, desirous that their Children should join will please communicate with the MASTER, PASTOR KRIEGLER, at the School Room, Union Church, Kennedy Road, on Week Days, between 9 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., or with the Undersigned.

PAUL BREWITT,
Hon. Secretary,
10, Queen's Road, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong, September 16, 1901. 1924

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE No. 2 of 1892,
In the Matter of the PETITION of CARL JOHANN KIELBERG of Hillared in the Kingdom of Denmark Polytechnic Student for LETTEES PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an Invention for an Improved method of and Apparatus for the manufacture of Pipes of Cement or Similar Material.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PETITION, Specification and Declaration required by the above cited Ordinance have been duly filed in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and that it is the intention of the said CARL JOHANN KIELBERG to apply at the SITTING of the Executive Council hereinafter mentioned for the exclusive use within the said Colony of Hongkong of the said Invention.

And NOTICE is hereby also given that a SITTING of the Executive Council, before whom the matter of the said PETITION will come for decision, will be held in the Council Chamber, at the Government Offices, Victoria, HONGKONG, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1901, at 11 a.m.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1901.
STEPHENS & THOMSON,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

IN THE MATTER OF ORDINANCE No. 2 of 1892,
In the Matter of the PETITION of PHILIP ARTHUR NEWTON of No. 6 Bream's Buildings Chancery Lane in the County of London in England Patent Agent, for LETTEES PATENT for the exclusive use within the Colony of Hongkong of an Invention for an Improved method of and Apparatus for the manufacture of Pipes of Cement or Similar Material.

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